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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/685,778	10/15/2003	Cynthia Kae Florkey	LUC-435/Florkey 10-3-2	7013
47382	7590	10/13/2005	EXAMINER	
PATTI & BRILL, LLC ONE NORTH LASALLE STREET 44TH FLOOR CHICAGO, IL 60602			TRAN, QUOC DUC	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2643	
DATE MAILED: 10/13/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/685,778

Applicant(s)

FLORKEY ET AL.

Examiner

Quoc D. Tran

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 October 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) ☐ Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-4 and 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by McGee (2003/0198329).

Consider claim 1, McGee teaches an apparatus, comprising: one or more information sender components that upon engagement of a communication device with a communication session that involves a plurality of communication devices, send to one or more information receiver components identification information of two or more communication devices of: the plurality of communication devices; and the communication device (col. 2 ¶ 21 and 24).

Consider claim 2, McGee teaches wherein the one or more information sender components send identification information of all the plurality of communication devices and the communication device that are active on the communication session to the one or more information receiver components (col. 2 ¶ 21 and 24).

Consider claim 3, McGee teaches wherein the plurality of communication devices comprise a first communication device and a second communication device, wherein the communication device comprises a third communication device; wherein the engagement

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comprises an invitation from one of the first communication device and the second communication device to the third communication device to join the communication session; wherein one or more of the one or more information sender components send the identification information of the first communication device and the second communication device to the third communication device (col. 2 ¶ 21 and 24).

Consider claim 4, McGee teaches wherein the one or more of the one or more information sender components indicates to the third communication device which of the first communication device and the second communication device is the one of the first communication device and the second communication device that sent the invitation to the third communication device to join the communication session (col. 2 ¶ 22 and 23).

Consider claim 10, McGee teaches wherein the plurality of communication devices comprises a first communication device and a second communication device, wherein the communication device comprises a third communication device, wherein the one or more information receiver components comprise an application server; wherein the engagement comprises an invitation from one of the first communication device and the second communication device to the third communication device to join the communication session; wherein one or more of the one or more information sender components send identification information of two or more of the first communication device, the second communication device, and the third communication device to the application server (col. 2-3 ¶ 28).

Consider claim 11, McGee teaches wherein the application server employs the identification information of one or more of the first communication device, the second communication device, and the third communication device to provide a service to one or more

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of the plurality of communication devices and the communication device that are active on the communication session (col. 2-3 ¶ 28).

3. Claims 15, 18-21 and 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bales et al (5,475,747).

Consider claim 15, Bales et al teach an apparatus, comprising: one or more information sender components that upon a change in connection status of a communication device in a communication session that involves a plurality of communication devices, send to the plurality of communication devices identification information of the communication device (abstract).

Consider claim 18, Bales et al teach wherein one or more of the one or more information sender components send identification information of the plurality of communication devices to the communication device upon invitation of the communication device to join the communication session (col. 5 lines 30-44).

Consider claim 19, Bales et al teach a method, comprising the step of: sending to one or more information receiving components, identification information of a plurality of communication devices that are active on a communication session upon a communication device joining or leaving the communication session (col. 5 lines 30-44).

Consider claim 20, Bales et al teach wherein the plurality of communication devices comprise a first communication device and a second communication device, wherein the communication device comprises a third communication device; wherein the step of sending to the one or more information receiving components, the identification information of the plurality of communication devices that are active on the communication session upon the communication device joining or leaving the communication session comprises the step of: sending identification

information of the first communication device and the second communication device to the third communication device upon invitation of the third communication device to join the communication session (see Fig. 1; col. 5 lines 30-44).

Consider claim 21, Bales et al teach wherein the first communication device initiated the invitation, the method further comprising the step of: sending identification information of the third communication device to the second communication device upon connection of the third communication device with the communication session (col. 2 lines 8-11).

Consider claim 23, Bales et al teach wherein the step of sending the identification information of the first communication device and the second communication device to the third communication device upon invitation of the third communication device to join the communication session comprises the steps of: indicating to the third communication device which one of the first communication device and the second communication device initiated the invitation of the third communication device to join the communication session; and indicating to the third communication device any other communication devices of the plurality of communication devices that are actively involved in the communication session (col. 5 lines 30-44).

Consider claim 24, Bales et al teach wherein the one or more information receiving components comprise one or more telecommunications switches that support one or more of the plurality of communication devices that are active on the communication session (col. 2 line 66 – col. 3 line 5); wherein the one or more telecommunications switches comprise one or more call records that store the identification information of the plurality of communication devices that are active on the communication session (col. 5 lines 45-64); wherein the step of sending to the

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one or more information receiving components, the identification information of the plurality of communication devices that are active on the communication session upon the communication device joining or leaving the communication session (col. 5 lines 30-44) comprises the step of: updating the one or more call records to store current identification information of the plurality of communication devices that remain active on the communication session upon the communication device joining or leaving the communication session (col. 8 lines 4-21).

Consider claim 25, Bales et al teach an article, comprising: one or more computer-readable signal-bearing media; and means in the one or more media for sending to one or more information receiving components, identification information of a plurality of communication devices that are active on a communication session upon a communication device joining or leaving the communication session (col. 5 lines 30-44).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 5-6, 9 and 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McGee (2003/0198329) in view of Bales et al (5,475,747).

Consider claim 5, McGee teaches wherein the identification information of the first communication device and the second communication device comprises: number information associated with the first communication device and the second communication device; and presentation information associated with the first communication device and the second

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communication device (col. 2 ¶ 22 and 23). McGee did not suggest of providing name information associated with one or more users of the first communication device and the second communication device. However, Bales et al suggested such (col. 3 lines 34-40). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Bales et al into view of McGee in order to enhanced the identification of the participants.

Consider claim 6, as discussed above, McGee teaches wherein the one or more of the one or more information sender components send the name information and the number information to the third communication device in a communication session Setup message (col. 2 ¶ 21 and 24).

Consider claim 9, McGee teaches wherein the plurality of communication devices comprises a first communication device and a second communication device, wherein the communication device comprises a third communication device; wherein the first communication device invites the third communication device to join the communication session (col. 2 ¶ 21 and 24). McGee did not suggest wherein one or more of the one or more information sender components send the identification information of the third communication device to the second communication device. However, Bales et al suggested such (col. 2 lines 8-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Bales et al into view of McGee in order to enhanced the identification of the participants.

Consider claim 13, McGee did not suggest wherein upon a departure from the communication session of one or more of the plurality of communication devices, one or more of

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the one or more information sender components notify one or more of the plurality of communication devices that remain active on the communication session of identification information of the one or more of the plurality of communication devices involved in the departure. However, Bales et al suggested such (col. 8 lines 4-20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Bales et al into view of McGee in order to enhanced the communication services.

Consider claim 14, McGee teaches wherein the communication session comprises a first communication session, wherein the plurality of communication devices comprise a first communication device and a second communication device, wherein the communication device comprises a third communication device; wherein the first communication device initiates a second communication session with the third communication device; wherein one or more of the one or more information sender components send the identification information of the first communication device and the second communication device to the third communication device (col. 2 ¶ 21 and 24). McGee did not suggest providing the identification information of the third communication device to the second communication device upon connection of the first communication session with the second communication session. However, Bales et al suggested such (col. 2 lines 8-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Bales et al into view of McGee in order to enhanced the identification of the participants.

6. Claims 7-8 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McGee (2003/0198329) in view of Shaffer et al (6,853,716).

Consider claim 7, McGee did not further suggest of the network level and the elements supporting the system [wherein the one or more information sender components comprise one or more first telecommunication switches, wherein the one or more information receiving components comprise one or more second telecommunication switches; wherein the one or more first telecommunication switches comprise a first telecommunication switch, wherein the first telecommunication switch supports the one of the first communication device and the second communication device that sent the invitation to the third communication device to join the communication session; wherein the one or more second telecommunication switches comprise a second telecommunication switch that supports the third communication device; wherein the first telecommunication switch sends the identification information of the first communication device and the second communication device to the second telecommunication switch]. However, Shaffer et al suggested such (see Fig. 1; col. 3 lines 26-49; col. 4 lines 50-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Shaffer et al into view of McGee in order to carry out the communication services.

Consider claim 8, as discussed above, McGee teaches wherein the second telecommunication switch delivers the identification information of the first communication device and the second communication to the third communication device; wherein a user of the third communication device may employ the identification information of the first communication device and the second communication to make a determination whether to join the communication session (col. 2 ¶ 21 and 24).

Consider claim 12, McGee did not further suggest of the network level and the elements supporting the system [wherein the one or more information sender components comprise one or more of communication devices, telecommunication switches, and communication session control components; wherein the one or more information receiver components comprise one or more of communication devices, telecommunication switches, communication session control components, and application servers]. However, Shaffer et al suggested such (see Fig. 1; col. 3 lines 26-49; col. 4 lines 50-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Shaffer et al into view of McGee in order to carry out the communication services.

7. Claims 16-17 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bales et al (5,475,747) in view of Shaffer et al (6,853,716).

Consider claim 16, Bales et al suggested of a single switch for carrying out the conferencing operations (see Fig. 1) and wherein the change in connection status of the communication device comprises a connection of the communication device to the communication session in response to an invitation from the first communication device; wherein the one or more information sender components send the identification information of the third communication device to the first communication device and the second communication device and indicates that the third communication device has joined the communication session (col. 2 lines 8-11). Bales et al did not suggest wherein the plurality of communication devices comprise a first communication device supported by a first telecommunications switch and a second communication device supported by a second telecommunications switch, wherein the communication device comprises a third

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communication device. However, Shaffer et al suggested such (see Fig. 1; col. 3 lines 26-49; col. 4 lines 50-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Shaffer et al into view of Bales et al in order to carry out the communication services in a larger communication network.

Consider claim 17, Bales et al teach of a single switch for carrying out the conferencing operations (see Fig. 1) and wherein the change in connection status of the communication device comprises a departure by the communication device from the communication session; wherein the one or more information sender components send the identification information of the third communication device to the first communication device and the second communication device and indicates that the third communication device has left the communication session (col. 8 lines 4-20). Bales et al did not suggest wherein the plurality of communication devices comprise a first communication device supported by a first telecommunications switch and a second communication device supported by a second telecommunications switch, wherein the communication device comprises a third communication device. However, Shaffer et al suggested such (see Fig. 1; col. 3 lines 26-49; col. 4 lines 50-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Shaffer et al into view of Bales et al in order to carry out the communication services in a larger communication network.

Consider claim 22, Bales et al teach wherein the one or more information receiving components comprises an application server (col. 4 lines 1-20). Bales et al did not suggest the method further comprising the step of: sending identification information of two or more of the first communication device, the second communication device, and the third communication

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device to an application server that provides a service to one or more of the plurality of communication devices and the communication device that are active on the communication session. However, Shaffer et al suggested such (col. 3 lines 50-57; col. 5 lines 14-20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Shaffer et al into view of Bales et al in order to provide users with centralized services.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

9. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Mail Stop ____ (explanation, e.g., Amendment or After-final, etc.)

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Facsimile responses should be faxed to:

(571) 273-8300

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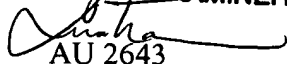
Alexandria, VA 22314

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Quoc Tran** whose telephone number is **(571) 272-7511**. The examiner can normally be reached on M, T, TH and Friday from 8:00 to 6:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Curtis Kuntz**, can be reached on **(571) 272-7499**.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the **Technology Center 2600** whose telephone number is **(571) 272-2600**.

QUOCTRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER


AU 2643

October 6, 2005